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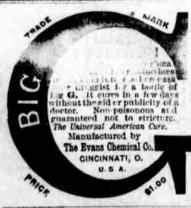


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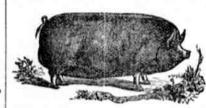
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An Unenviable Position. There are two young women students In the law department of the National university of Chili at Santiago, but as such independence and progressivene s in wem-n are looked upon with d sfavor there the position of the senoritas is not entirely enviable.

THE GLANTS OF CANARIES. Race of Men Who Were Physically

end Morally Our Superiors. The Guanches, the inhabitants of the Canary islands, are said to be the remnants of the ancient race, says the Cornhill Magazine, who 10,000 years ago, peopled the drowned continent of Atlantis. They are reported to have been strong and handsome, and of extraordinary agility of movement, of re-John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes
I have used German Syrup for the
past six years, for Sore Throat, the Spaniards speak of them as giants, and their strength and endurance were so great that they were conquered by strategem, but not force. They ran as fast as horses, and could leap over a pole held between two men five or six feet high; they could climb the highest mountains and jump the deepest ra-

Their endurance as swimmers was so great that they were accustomed to swim across the nine mile strait between the Lancerote and Graciosa; having no boats, their method of fishing was to strike the fish with sticks or catch them in their hands while swimming. Their skulls which are preserved in the museums of the island, and of which I took photographs, show marked cerebra! development, the frontal and parietal bones being well developed and the facial angle good. In the early days of the conquest, before rapine and murder had done their vile work, the Guanches are spoken of as being mustcal and fond of dancing and singing. Though so strong physically, the Guanches were nevertheless a very gentle race; they rarely made war on one another, and when the Europeans fell into their hands they did not kill them, but sent them to tend sheep in the mountains. So tame were the birds in this happy land that when the Spaniards first landed they came and fed out of their hands. To kill an animal degraded a man; the butcher was a reprieved criminal and an outcast, and lived apart, he and his assistants being supported by the state. No woman was allowed to approach the shambles, and in such horror was killing held by these gentle giants that no man could clared that he had not been guilty of kil ing any animal, not ever a goat. Their standard of morality was high;

they were monogamists, and adultery was punished by imprisonment and death; robbery was almost unknown among them, and drunkenness not yet invented. The Guanches were bound by law to treat women with the rentest respect, and a man was oblig d to make way for every woman he met walking, to bear her burdens, and deferentially to escort her home should she wish it. If a Guanche was ennobled for any great deed the people were assembled on the occasion and among the questions asked to which a negative answer must be given before the patent of nobility was granted, was: "Has he ever been disrespectful to women?" The women are not celebrated as having been beautiful. but they were almost as agile and strong as the men. Even in war the women and children were protected.

THE HORRORS OF ST. DOMINGO. t Was Just a Hundred Years Ago That They Occarred.

and pillage was forbiddon.

An hundred years ago the island of St. Domingo was the fairest and richst in the western hemisphere, says be Hartford Courant. For fifty years t had been growing in production and wealth more rapidly than any other European colony in America. It was the emporium of the western world. n filled the coffers of Europe from the carberant fertility of its soil and well carned its title of "La Reine des An-

The French portion-one third only -ves the most productive, and the value of its products was estimated at .000,000 france-an increase of entury-a sum which represented the measure of toll exacted by human stavery. The population of the colo-y was 570,000. Of this number 40,were whites of all classes, 80,000 ere mulattoes or free people of colors 500,000 were negro slaves. Among the white was a class of vagabonds scatterd throughout the colony, a worthless set on which the mulattees estowed the epithet of 'les petits b.ancs." The African slave trade was at its height at this period. More than 300 vessels left the coast of Africa laden with their human freight in clains; 15,000 annually perished on the passage; 20,000 yearly found their way into the slave marts of Saint Do-The revolution in France created

mingo. political disturbances and differences among the whites in the colony. The cople of color claimed equal rights with the whites; their claims were reected, their leaders were arrested, tried, and put to death. They turned to the negroes for aid. These had been quiet witnesses of this war of caste. They were now wakened by a sense of their own condition. They joined with the people of color, and insurrection began on the night of Aug. 21, 1791. Incendiary fires broke out in several plantations in the plains of the north. The negroes, under the lead of one of their number, a fearless giant named Boukman, now commenced to plunder and burn indiscriminately. By the 26th one-third of the plantations in the great plain were in ashes. In a week the whole plain was swept by fire. The desolation and ruin was almost complete from the sea to the mountains. The soil ran with the blood of the unhappy planters and their families. Thus began that series of events and disasters known in his tory as the "Horrors of Saint Dominevents and disasters which rego," events and disasters which re-sulted in the loss to France of her richest colony and the establishment tn 1804 of the free black government of Hayst.

FACTS ABOUT ICE.

How Scientists Espisia Enigmas Con-

ern n ; Conge led W er. Did you ever wonder that ice, being formed of congealed water, floats? asks a writer in the St. Louis Republic. And why on some still lakes, it begins to form at the bottom before it ices on the surface? Scientists explain these enigmas this wise: Ice is specifically lighter than water just about to freeze. and, therefore, floats in it. This is one reason why the formation of ice usually begins at the surface. Another is its peculiar law of expansion. The general law is that cold induces expansion; this law holds good with water only to a certain point. When water has cooled down to within 7.4 degrees of freezing it ceases to contract as before with increase of cold and begins to expand till it freezes.

This expansion causes the colder portions of the water to rise to the surface. The formation of "ground ice," or "anchor ice," as it is sometimes called, is the only exception to the rule given above. The whole body of water is at the same time cooled to below the freezing point, and the substances at the bottom, the stones and gravel of the river or lake bed serve as a point of congelation or crystallization for the water. Ground ice may be the lowest stratum of the once completely frozen mass of water, retained at the bottom by the natural cohesion to the rough substances of the river-bed, during the thawing and melting of the ice on the surface; or it may even be formed under favorable conditions beneath briskly flowing water, probably by the action of eddles, which draws the surface water down through the warmer but denser liquid. thus cooling the rocks at the bottom, forming a base for its formation. This remarkable species of ice usually gathers on a clear, cold night, when the surface of the water is not frozen.

HABITS OF CAMELS.

When Once They Lie Down They Will Only Rise When They Please. If any other animal gives out it is still possible to make it travel a few explained to them. They didn't unmiles by a judicious use of patience and a club, but not so with a camel. When he lies down he will get up only when he feels like doing so; you may drag at the string which is fastened to stable and looked at the stall for a the stick through his nostrils till you moment. Then they leaned against tear it out, he will only groan and spit. the wall and laughed until they were It was my first experience with camels, and I vowed it should be my last; for, taking them altogether, they are the most tiresome and troublesome ani- and covered with blankets. mals I have ever seen, and are suited only to Asiatics, the most patient and

ong-suffering of human beings. Besides their infirmities of temper. resulting, I believe, from hereditary yspepsia, as evidenced by such coated tongues, offensive breaths, and gurgling stomachs as I have seen with no other ruminants, they are delicate in the extreme. They can work only in the winter months, for as soon as their wool begins to fall. Samson like, their scrength abandons them.

They can travel only over a country where there are no stones, for the pads of their feet wear out and then they some cases "thrust upon them." have to be patched, a most troub esome late Johnny Swift kept a list of such operation. The camel is thrown and from the early days of Deadwood that foot, the stitches being taken through after that poor fellow's death says the the soft part of it; in this condition Deadwood Pioneer. Among them it may travel till the skin has thickened again; or, what is more likely, until it

refuses to take a step. - Century. Little Curious Things.

francs.

the pretext that it was to be used for a charitable purpose. There is a mountain of coal in Wild Horse Valley. Wyoming, which has other morning a reporter of the 11 mbeen burning for more than thirty 1.0,000,000 france in a quarter of a years. It sends up dense volumes of smoke, and at times the gas from it is Allen's saloon, a Mr. Larkin, a meralmost suffocating, even at a distance of fifty to seventy-five miles from the

burning coal-bed. Probably the most remarkable rail-road in the world is that running from Johnson, this morning." The reporter Gloggintz to Lounering, near Vienna. It is only twenty-five miles in length. ing what it had been the night be ore. but cost \$9,000,000. It begins at an elevation of 1,400 feet and has its terminus at 13,000 feet. It has fifteen double viaducts, seventeen tunnels and crosses itself nine times.-St. Louis Republic.

It Reverted to the Other.

The following singular will case comes from Hamburg. Some years ago there died in Schleswig. Germany, government official named Nielson. Some little time before he died Nielson bequeathed to his man servant 20,000 the condition that if either of them where they have resided for the past and testament had been departed from, and demanded the restitution of 40,000 crowns. The matter is now before a

The Natis for the Crucifixion. In Spain, France, Ireland and some parts of England, a tinker is held in such abhorrence by the common people as to make it almost impossible for him to get a meal or find lodgings for the night. The reason alleged is that when the blacksmith was ordered to make nails for Christ's crucifixion he refused, but the tinker made them and Christ condemned him and all of his race to be wanderers, and never have a roof of their own to cover their heads until the world's end.

THEIR MISTAKE.

They Tried to Put the Horse to Bed With

I fllow and Covers. One of the best known society women of Philadelphia spends the spring months at her country place, a few miles out of the city. Soon after open-ing the country house her husband arrived from the west, where he had been on business, bringing with him a magnificent saddle horse, which he gave to his daughter Eleanor for a birthday present. Not long afterward the gentleman was again called away from th's part of the country, and that same afternoon his wife discharged the coachman for being impudent. When evening came on Mrs. Stellcart was in a quandary. She knew that the horse had to be taken care of, and she didn't know exactly how to do it, so she said to her daughter:

·Eleanor, we've got to put Toag to bed. I recollect hearing your father tell John to be very careful to bed h m down nicely, so we must do as well as

we can." They went to the stable, and took from the carriage house the cushion of a wagon seat and a couple of horse blankets. Then they repaired to the stall in which the Kent cky saddle horse was rapidly growing hungry. likewise weary. Mrs. Stellcart and Eleanor placed the cushion where they supposed the horse would use it for a pillow, and managed to arrange one of the blankets to serve in lieu of a m ttress. They then tried to coax Toag to lie down, in order that they might throw the other blanket over him and tuck it in nicely about his heels. But, from some unaccountable reason, Tong would not lie down. They tried to coax him and throw him off his feet. but the greatly astonished horse at last protested so strongly that the ladies gave up their work.

Their house is situated balf a m'le from any other, and they did not know what to do. But at last a bright idea struck Eleanor, and she with her mother hurried to the front gate and stayed there until two men passed by. These were called; the situation was derstand it at first, but Mrs. Stellcart finally burst into tears and begged them to come in and put the horse to bed. The men wi lingly walked to the nearly exhausted. Tong went to bed as usual that night, but he didn't sleep on the cushion of a wagon seat

Every day since this occurrence those two men have made it a point to walk past Mrs. Stellcart's residence. stopping by the front gate long enough to roar with laughter so she could bear them. - Philadelphia Press.

DEADWOOD NICKNAMES.

Queer Titles, Wors oy some of the Old-

Time Characters. The wild and woolly West is distinguished for many peculiar-ties, but none so much as the singular names assumed by some of her people, in piece of leather stitched on over the | made amusing and interesting reading prominently appeared "Wild Bill," Calamity Jane." 'Lobster Charley "Big Shot Brown," "Bed Rock Tom."
"Smoky Jones." "Rattlesnake J m." "Colorado Charley," and many others The manufacture of false teeth for filled the long list that were famil ar horses is a new industry just opened in and well known to all the old settlers Paris with a capital of 2,000,000 of the gulch. Each and every a pellation was a distinct fe ture of the in-A Liverpool, England, man was re- dividuality of the bearer and by these cently sentenced to five years penal names they were known and addressed servitude for obtaining a shilling under and no other. The 1 dgers of the merchants possibly contain to this da many of these names. In same ein down to the Elkhorn freight depot the eer thought he recognized in a tall, fine-looking individual in front of Jim chant of Chadron, and saluted him a such. He drew himself up to his ull height and said smilingly. I am no begged his parlon, passed on, vana rand musing over the singularly of the name.

Cast Iron Tunnels,

Two tunnels of cast iron for an electric railway have been but t in Lon on and put in operation for rap d trans t. They are three miles in length and I e between forty and sixty feet below the surface of the city's streets. The tunnels for the up and down lines are formed of cast iron from beginning to end, save where the stations are built. crowns, and to his cook a like sum, on and their diameter is ten and ten and one-half feet, the tubes being formed married the fortune should revert to of rings one foot seven inches long, the other. As soon as the old gentle- made in sections and boiled to gether. man died, however, the happy possess- The tunnels were driven by me ns of ors of this fortune went to the altar a short cylinder, a trifle larger n its and were married. The couple then inner diameter than the exteriotook up their residence in Hamburg, diameter of the cast-iron tunnel lining. This cylinder has a cutting edge. six years. Recently there arrived and is forced forward by hydraulic from Copenhagen a relative of Herr jacks, butting a circular way into Nielsen, who by their marriage con- which the lining plates are fitted, the sidered the spirit of his relative's will narrow space between the lining and the soil being filled with lime cement forced in under high pressure. In their course the tunnels pass beneath the bed of the Thames and through the bed of an old water course, where

Impossible to Libel Him.

loose, wet gravel offered some trying

obstacles to be overcome.

The witness for the defense in a l'hel suit at Montreal testified that so high did the character of the plaintiff stand that it would be impossible to libel him. No one would believe his traducers, and hence his business standing could not suffer. On this ground the jury returned a verdict for the defendent